

**USAID/Benin**

**ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003**

3/13/2003

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## **A. Program Level Narrative**

### **Program Performance Summary:**

Benin continues to make progress in building a stable democracy. Outside observers have praised Benin for having organized three legislative elections and three presidential elections that were judged transparent, peaceful and fair. Benin is now poised to hold municipal elections for the first time ever. Success with these elections will place financial and political power in the hands of local communities. Benin also has the advantage of being noted as a country where human rights are guaranteed and the press has considerable freedom. The economic outlook for the country is encouraging. Real GDP growth is forecast at over five percent for 2003 and expected to continue rising in 2004. Evidence of heightened economic activity abounds. Cotonou, the commercial capital of Benin, buzzes with new construction financed both with private funds and donor funds for public works projects. New roads under construction in the interior will link agricultural producing areas to markets in larger towns as well as move goods from the port to points further north in Benin and neighboring countries.

However, Benin faces formidable challenges to achieving sustainable development. According to the United Nations Development Report for 2002, Benin ranks 153 among 173 countries in terms of overall quality of life. Per capita income for 2000 was \$US 370. An estimated 33% of the population lives below the poverty line. Overall literacy for persons aged 15 to 49 is 37.4%. Literacy for men this age is 52.1%. The proportion for women is 23.6%. Child mortality is 154 per 1000. Maternal mortality is 500 per 100,000. According to UNAIDS figures, prevalence of HIV among adults is estimated at 4.1%. With an estimated population growth rate of 2.7%, Benin's population is expected to increase from 6.3 to 9.4 million by 2015. This rise in population will make goals for social and economic development even more difficult to achieve.

Economic figures show that debt servicing constitutes 3.5% of GDP for 2000, and accounts for 12.5% of exports of goods and services. Government spending on education and health as a proportion of GDP is 3.2% and 1.6% respectively. With debt relief under the HIPC initiative, more public funds are expected to be spent on health and education. Benin will also continue efforts to promote private sector development and to improve sectoral policies, especially in agriculture which accounts for 38% of GDP. Despite an encouraging outlook for continued economic growth, Benin must still grapple with problems of ineffective management of public funds in all sectors of the economy, along with corruption and cronyism among public officials. Citizens of Benin also need encouragement to develop interest and skills needed to play a more active role in working with government officials to participate in formulating the policies that affect their lives and livelihoods.

Benin has played a small, yet important, role as a minor economic hub in the region due to its port and location on two transnational highways which carry a significant volume of commercial traffic to points between Lagos and Abidjan on an east-west axis and between Cotonou, Niger and Burkina Faso on a north-south axis. Lagos and Abidjan have traditionally been the two major ports serving the sub-region. Given the fact that the port in Lagos has been plagued by long-standing problems, most notably corruption and pilferage, and Cote d'Ivoire is now embroiled in civil strife, Benin's port in Cotonou could well take on greater economic importance for the sub-region in the coming months.

US Interests and Goals: Benin continues to be of interest to the United States for the promotion of democracy, economic growth, stability and security in the region. USAID/Benin's support for basic education, family health, improved governance is targeted mainly toward improving incomes in remote, rural areas. Education at least to the primary level and good health are two critical factors that enhance productivity. A third factor, improved governance, holds the key to sustaining economic growth.

Benin's program in basic education addresses critical problems that affect the access to and quality of basic education: lack of textbooks and other materials, insufficient numbers of trained teachers, lack of awareness within communities of the importance of completing a primary education (particularly for girls), and weak institutional capacity in government to plan and implement activities in the education sector.

The program in family health targets diseases and conditions which constitute the greatest impediments to enjoying a full and healthy life. Child survival interventions are aimed at illnesses which are the greatest threats to children's health. Activities to promote safe pregnancies and emergency obstetrical care protect the health of mothers and infants. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has the potential to undermine socioeconomic development as it has in other countries. As noted earlier, the HIV infection rate is 4.1%, but the actual figure is likely to be higher. Prevalence rates have been high in high-risk groups such as commercial sex workers and truck drivers, but sentinel surveillance statistics showing prevalence of 1% among pregnant women indicate that the epidemic is beginning to affect the general population. USAID/Benin's HIV/AIDS activities are part of a broad effort undertaken by government and donors alike to try to curb the spread of the epidemic.

USAID/Benin's activities in governance are aimed at supporting decentralization of government, improving transparency and accountability in government, and making small-scale producers, women in particular, more productive through providing micro-loans and training in management and new production technologies. Support to civil society is intended to raise awareness among Benin's citizens of the benefits of greater integrity and prudence in the management of government resources. USAID/Benin's activities in governance cut across all sectors that affect the daily concerns of the people of Benin - health, education and livelihoods.

Other Program Elements: USAID works with Peace Corps on girls education and environment education. USAID works with the Embassy in programming Economic Support Funds which have been used to obtain services for elections support. Funds from the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative Program (EDDI) have enabled 565 needy, orphaned or disabled girls to benefit from scholarships to attend primary and secondary school. The West Africa Regional Program has activities underway in Benin in the areas of health and trade promotion.

Donor Relations: USAID/Benin cooperates most closely with other donors in the education and health sectors. In education, USAID consults closely with key partners in the education sector and has played a leading role in encouraging the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to take a more proactive role in donor coordination. Key players in the education sector include French Cooperation, UNICEF, World Bank and UNESCO. In health, USAID is a member of a donor coordination group chaired by the European Union. USAID meets monthly with the World Health organization. USAID collaborates closely with UNICEF on child survival activities. USAID is vice-president of a thematic group brought together by UNAIDS to collaborate on strategies to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID/Benin's major health activity is focused on the Borgou/Alibori regions of the north. The USAID contractor works closely there with the Germans (KfW) and the Swiss Cooperation. KfW in future will provide contraceptives, including condoms for HIV/AIDS programs. In governance, USAID is a member of a donor group which meets regularly to discuss governance issues.

Challenges: While primary school enrollments are steadily improving, poor remuneration of teachers is affecting motivation to implement the new curriculum. USAID has been successful to date in organizing community groups to rally to the cause of primary education. The next challenge is to work with federations of the parent groups so that they can develop skills to advocate effectively with members of regional and central government for key policy changes in education. These include everything from making education more widely available to setting school fees and implementation of laws that protect girls from abusive practices by teachers and other school officials. The Ministry of Education needs continued support to improve management capacity, though it must also be said that this is improving as a result of concerted efforts on the part of the donor community and motivation to promote change within the Ministry.

One challenge facing the health sector is a shortage of trained service providers. USAID/Benin and other donors have invested considerably in training health service providers only to see trained providers transferred away from the most disadvantaged parts of Benin where their skills are in greatest need. A substantial proportion of health care providers who have received training under its integrated family health project have been transferred. Unavailability of adequately trained medical personnel is further hampered by lack of high quality pre-service training in reproductive health in medical and nursing

schools. A key to sustaining commitment and interest in stemming the HIV epidemic will be ensuring continued high-level support from government. Benin's low HIV prevalence rate compared to other countries in the sub-region tends to lull Benin's leaders into a false sense of security, yet sentinel surveillance figures on HIV prevalence are showing signs that the epidemic is moving into the general population, a cause for real alarm. This calls for a greater sense of urgency and need for vision across all government sectors - particularly in health and education which in other countries have been heavily hit as the epidemic takes a toll.

Governance - Major constraints continue to be weak management capacity within government and a culture which condones corruption. Corruption is not only tolerated within government circles but civil society does not fully appreciate the true costs. These tend to be viewed as an accepted part of doing business. USAID/Benin activities in governance will continue to fight these perceptions by focusing on training of government officials and working with civil society organizations to raise awareness about the true costs of corruption and to build skills among community groups to more effectively advocate for policy changes in areas that affect their daily lives.

Key Achievements: The USAID program in Benin has made steady progress through FY 2002. Programs in basic education, health, and governance are all meeting or exceeding targets.

The basic education program continues to meet targets for enrollment both overall and for girls. Each year curriculum reform is rolled out for successive grades as planned. The program is on track to introduce the new curriculum through grade 6 by the end of the country strategy period in 2005. Community participation in management of schools is growing steadily. There are now more than 1,200 schools with active parents' associations.

Family health in Benin has significantly improved since the country's first Demographic Health Survey (DHS) in 1996. Use of contraception has more than doubled nationwide. Efforts in the Borgou-Alibori region in the north, the main targeted area for program activities in reproductive health, have shown significant increases in contraceptive use compared to the national average. A similar improvement is seen with family size. Again, the decrease in the targeted areas in the north is greater than overall level for the country. The same is true for encouraging the use of key preventive measures to protect the health of children and mothers. The Borgou Alibori region registered significant improvements in immunizations, antenatal consultations and exclusive breastfeeding. USAID/Benin's broader efforts across the country have resulted in increased sales of condoms, contraceptives (orals and injectables), insecticide-treated mosquito nets and packets of oral rehydration salts.

Governance - For the second year the program has exceeded targets by encouraging greater accountability and transparency on the part of government. Efforts to improve productivity of small businesses have been successful with small loans and access to new technologies benefiting more than 8,000 poor women and small-scale farmers. Micro-lending under the Title II program has benefited 4,952 clients of 35 village banks while 2,807 clients received training on financial management.

**Environmental Compliance:** The mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that with one exception, current activities are in compliance with approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs). Environmental Assessments and Categorical Exclusions and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

Plans for amended Initial Environmental Examinations or Environmental Assessments: A new grant issued to Songhai Center in September 2002 continues support for their on-going programs and added the dimension of microfinance. The IEE under the Basic Education Strategic Objective agreement covered Songhai Center activities in the past. It must be updated to reflect the time period for the new grant.

**Country Closeout & Graduation:**

## D. Results Framework

### 680-001 More children receive a quality basic education on an equitable basis

SO Level Indicator: Gross enrollment rate

SO Level Indicator: Gross enrollment rate for boys

SO Level Indicator: Gross enrollment rate for girls

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of schools complying with priority Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) norms

SO Level Indicator: Student promotion rate

SO Level Indicator: Textbook and workbook student ratio

IR 1 Improved pedagogical system

IR 1.1 Appropriate curriculum developed and in use

IR 1.2 Appropriate textbooks developed and in use

IR 1.3 Appropriate teacher training programs developed and in use

IR 1.4 Appropriate learning assessment of students developed and in use

IR 2 Increased girls enrollment in target areas

IR 2.1 Equity in the classroom improved

IR 2.2 Socio-cultural environment for girls education improved

IR 3 Improved environment for stakeholders

IR 3.1 Parents Associations involvement in school management increased

IR 3.2 Decentralized collectives involvement in school financing and management increased

IR 3.3 Non-governmental support to basic education increased

IR 3.4 Policy environment for civil participation in education increased

IR 3.5 Alternative education opportunities provided

IR 3.6 Schools' physical sanitation environment improved

IR 4 Improved management of the education system (in the context of decentralization)

IR 4.1 Appropriate planning and monitoring tools developed and used

IR 4.2 Financial management system improved

IR 4.3 Performance of the administrative staff improved

**Discussion:** The Basic Education team plans to make changes to its results framework, specifically to the indicators. The changes have been made to better reflect and capture the efforts made under the program. Changes result from recommendations of a Data Quality Assessment that was conducted in April 2002.

#### Strategic Objective Indicators

Textbook (workbook and textbook) : student ratio

This indicator has been disaggregated into four sub-indicators - One indicator for each type of book. The previous indicator as it stood did not give a realistic situation on the availability of textbooks and workbooks for each subject.

Percentage of schools complying with priority FQL norms

This indicator has been dropped - The Ministry has not been capable of providing this information on a timely basis. Furthermore the indicator proved very difficult to calculate.

#### Intermediate Result #1

Percentage of teachers trained in new curriculum on a yearly basis

"Percentage of teachers trained in the new curriculum on a yearly basis" should now read "Number of teacher trained in the new curriculum on a yearly basis".

Two new indicators added

We have added two new indicators to better capture the efforts done to improve teacher performance and the support they receive from the teacher support network in some school districts. As a result, we have:

Indicator # 5 “ Percentage of instructional classroom visits conducted by pedagogical counselors on a yearly basis

Indicator # 6 “ Percentage of prepared pedagogical unit teacher workshops executed on a yearly basis

#### Intermediate Result #2

No change has been made under this IR

#### Intermediate Result #3

Number of schools benefiting from educational activities initiated by non-governmental organizations  
This indicator (#2) has been dropped - It does not bring any value added to the progress assessment.

Collectivities with a Development Plan that includes an education component  
This indicator (# 3) now becomes indicator # 2. No change made. However, it only covers the geographic areas where USAID will implement the mission wide decentralization project.

Number of centers that provide technical skills training  
Indicator # 6 has been dropped - It no longer reflects an on-going effort.  
Number of primary schools leavers who will receive annually relevant technical skills training  
Indicator # 7 has been revised and becomes “ Number of primary schools leavers who have received relevant technical skills and professional training and who are established on a farm”. It also becomes indicator # 5.

We now have six indicators under this IR

#### Intermediate Result #4

No change has been made under this IR

The indicator changes made are minor. However, they were necessary to better reflect and capture the efforts made under the program.

### **680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment**

SO Level Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate  
SO Level Indicator: Couple-Years of Protection (CYP)  
SO Level Indicator: Exclusive Breast-Feeding (DHS)  
SO Level Indicator: Fully Vaccinated Rate (DHS)  
SO Level Indicator: Fully Vaccinated Rate (PROSAF)  
SO Level Indicator: Home Treatment/Care Seeking for Fever (MALARIA) (DHS)  
SO Level Indicator: Home Treatment/Care Seeking for Fever (Malaria) (PROSAF/AIMI)  
SO Level Indicator: Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Use Rate (DHS)  
SO Level Indicator: Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Use Rate (PROSAF)  
SO Level Indicator: Reported Condom Use  
SO Level Indicator: Sales of condoms

IR 1.2 Strengthened management, planning and coordination capacity at all levels of the health system

- IR 1.3 Increased participation of civil society in the health sector
- IR 2 Increased Access to Services and Products
  - IR 2.1 Improved supply and commodity distribution system
  - IR 2.2 Improved integrated family health service delivery
  - IR 2.3 Increased community based services and products distribution
- IR 3 Improved Quality of Health Services
  - IR 3.1 Increased health worker capacity to manage health services
  - IR 3.2 Improved performance of health care workers
- IR 4 Increased Demand for Health Services and Prevention Measures
  - IR 4.1 Improved knowledge of and attitudes favoring prevention measures and appropriate behaviors
  - IR 4.2 Improved socio-cultural environment favoring the use of services and prevention measures
- IR 1 Improved Policy Environment
  - IR 1.1 Improved health policies and strategies and mechanisms for their implementation

**Discussion:** During FY 2002, the Family Health team and their partners discussed possible changes to sub-intermediate results with a view toward making them clearer. The wording of IR 3 and IR 4 has been changed along with sub IRs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 3.1. Sub-IR 4.2 is newly introduced. These changes are presented in the results framework above.

### **680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors**

SO Level Indicator: Number of public accounts audited annually by Supreme Audit Institutions

- IR 1 Participation and management capacities of decentralized stakeholders increased
  - IR 1.1 Local and national officials governance capacities strengthened
  - IR 1.2 NGO networks, women's groups and agricultural associations capacities in management and advocacy strengthened
- IR 2 Strengthened mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability
  - IR 2.1 Supreme Audit Institutions capacities reinforced
  - IR 2.2 Efforts to combat corruption increased
- IR 3 Improved environment for private and local initiatives
  - IR 3.1 Access to new agricultural technologies and market opportunities
  - IR 3.2 Local communities access to financial resources increased
  - IR 3.3 Use of new technologies for Information and Communication (NTIC) increased

**Discussion:** During FY 2002, the Africa Bureau approved a modification to the special objective. The special objective statement has been changed from "Improved democracy and reinforced governance" to "Improved governance in productive and social sectors". The revised framework also includes the following Intermediate Results (IR): (i) IR1 Participation and management capacities of decentralized stake holders increased, (ii) IR2 - Strengthened mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability (remains unchanged), and (iii) IR3 Improved environment for private and local initiatives, especially in agriculture.

The modification was intended to better articulate support for small-scale farmers and other entrepreneurs which has been a part of the program. The governance program focuses on providing appropriate support to local and national government officials' to strengthen their capacities for better management. Gender will continue to be emphasized under the program by: (i) focusing on women farmers and entrepreneurs; (ii) increasing women's access to micro credit; and, (iii) increasing support for women's participation in the decentralization process, particularly encouraging their representation on local and municipal council boards.

Indicators are currently being revised and new indicators will be verified in FY 2003. The indicator measuring progress on audits of public accounts has been maintained and will be continued through 2005. New indicators will be developed in consultation with sector backstops in USAID/Washington. The Mission plans to conduct an assessment of its governance indicators in February/March 2003.



## Selected Performance Measures - Benin

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
<b>Pillar I: Global Development Alliance</b>			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
680-001 More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis			
680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment			
680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	0		
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	1		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade</b>			
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors			
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors	N/A		
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors	N/A		
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
680-001 More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis	Yes		Girls actual gross enrollment rate for 2002 was 77% against a target of 73%
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	666,676 Male	471,557 Female	1,138,233 Total

b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	702,854 Male	497,146 Female	1,200,000 Total	
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**USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors	N/A			Environment is not specifically addressed under this special objective
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				

**Pillar III: Global Health**

**USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Yes			Contraceptive prevalence was obtained from the 2001 DHS. Results were first made available during this reporting period.
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	8.3%			This data reports on contraceptive use in USAID/Benin's target zone in the Borgou-Alibori region. Data was obtained from the 2001 DHS. Results from this survey were released in 2002.

**USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Yes			USAID/Benin program includes interventions aimed at improving vaccination and treatment of diarrheal diseases. Vitamin A supplementation is not a major emphasis.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	60.1 Male	57.9 Female	Total	This data was obtained from the 2001 DHS. Results were released during this reporting period.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	63.5 Male	60.9 Female	Total	These results were obtained from the 2001 DHS. Results were released during this reporting period.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A			No cases of wild-strain polio were identified during the last National Vaccination Day.

**USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Yes			Data on medical attendance at births is national. The percentage of births attended by medically trained personnel in USAID target zones in Borgou-Alibori increased from 39.4% in 1996 to 54.1% in 2001. Nationally the percentage of births attended by medical trained personnel increased from 64.0% in 1996 to 73% in 2001.	Data is obtained from the 2001 DHS. Results were released during this reporting period. Medically trained personnel includes doctors, nurses, midwives and midwife assistants.
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	73%				Data is obtained from the 2001 DHS. Results were released during this reporting period. Medically trained personnel includes doctors, nurses, midwives and midwife assistants.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Yes			USAID/Benin monitors condom sales and use of condoms with non-regular partners as part of the performance management plan under its strategic objective in Family Health. The USAID/Benin program focuses on HIV/AIDS prevention and presently does not include emphasis on mother to child transmission, home-based care or support to orphans and other vulnerable children. Significant results obtained include	
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	8100480				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	6600000				Data on condom sales is obtained from contractor reports. USAID/Benin and the contractor are now reviewing and resetting targets for 2003 through 2005.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	4.1%				
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)					This data was obtained for the first time in the 2001 DHS.
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		It was not possible to calculate a value for this indicator in either the 1996 or 2001j DHS.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	%				USAID/Benin plans to use this indicator in its performance management plan under its HIV/AIDS activity which began in 2002. This information was collected for the first time in the 2001 DHS.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance					

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	

b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment	Yes			The USAID/Benin social marketing program exceeded its targets for sales of insecticide treated bednets.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	52711			These are national figures that are provided by the contractor implementing the USAID/Benin social marketing program. UNICEF is expected to begin working with the Ministry of Health to market insecticide treated bednets beginning in 2003. For this reason USAID/Benin is anticipating a drop in sales.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	38600			
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance				
USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors				
USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors				
USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				

680-003 Improved governance in productive and social sectors

Yes		
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Supreme Audit Institutions performed 210 public audits instead of the targeted 127. This achievement is due the fact that 22 new auditors recruited during the year were trained and performed effectively.

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?  
Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	